

FROME RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health — FOR THE YEAR 1925. —

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to submit the following Report on the Public Health and Sanitary Administration of the Frome Rural District for the year ending December 31st, 1925.

The Annual Report for this year is to be a "Survey Report," and will, therefore, be presented in more detail than the usual "Ordinary Report," and will contain a survey of the progress made in the various departments of Public Health during the last five years.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

Physical Features.—The District, comprising an area of 51,558 acres, and including 28 parishes, consists mainly of grass land, well wooded, lying upon a subsoil of sandstone, limestone, or clay.

The eastern end of the Mendip Range of Hills extends into the western part of the District, and in this part are situated the coal mines, which form part of the Radstock coal mining district.

The mines are situated in the parishes of Mells, Kilmersdon, Writhlington, and Foxcote.

Social Condition.—The chief occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture, production of milk and cheese, coal mining, and stone quarries.

No occupation carried on in the District has any specially detrimental effect upon the public health.

The amount of Poor Law Out-relief for the half-year ending Michaelmas, 1925, amounted to 4s. 5d. per head of population.

Vital Statistics.

The Birth Rate.—The number of births registered during the year was 179: 87 boys and 92 girls.

This gives a rate per 1,000 population of 16.39.

This is slightly higher than last year, but the birth-rate has been, with that exception, steadily falling for the past five years, as will be seen by the following table:—

Birth-rate per 1,000 Population for the last Five Years.

1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
25.16	22.37	18.94	17.84	15.75

The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1925 was 18.3.

The Infant Mortality—that is, deaths under one year of age—is seven.

This gives a rate per 1,000 births registered of 39.1.

The rate for England and Wales for 1925 was 75.

The Rate per 1,000 Births registered for the last Five Years was as follows:—

1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
55.4	58.3	34.3	57.0	81.4

The infant mortality is very low this year. It will be seen from the above table that, with the exception of 1922, the rate is the lowest in the last five years.

Over half the deaths were due to respiratory diseases, *i.e.*, bronchitis and pneumonia. This was no doubt due to the severe winter and the prevalence of influenza.

The Causes of Death under one year of age were as follows:—

Bronchitis	3
Broncho-Pneumonia	1
Premature Birth	3
	7

Deaths under one year analysed:—

One to seven days	1
One to four weeks	5
One to six months	1
Six to 12 months	0
	7

The General Death-rate.—The number of deaths registered during 1925 was 111.

The number corrected for inward and outward transfers was 136, consisting of 57 males and 79 females.

This gives a death-rate, after correction for transfers, of 12.45.

The Death-rate for the last Five Years was as follows:—

1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
11.33	11.18	18.94	12.20	9.89

The death-rate for England and Wales for 1925 was 12.2.

Tables showing the ages at which death occurred, and the causes of death (classified), will be found in the Appendix.

The death-rate is rather higher than that of last year, which was exceptionally low. With that exception, the rate has not varied much during the last five years.

The age at which death occurs, however, has been steadily advancing during the period. There were only 21 deaths under the age of 45 this year, while there were 115 over that age, and 81 of these were of 65 years and upwards.

The largest number of deaths this year was due to bronchitis and pneumonia, *viz.*, 27, caused by the severe winter and the outbreak of influenza.

There were nine deaths due to influenza.

There were only three deaths from phthisis, which is about the lowest in the five-year period.

I think the low rate of mortality among infants and children, and the steadily advancing age at which death occurs—in other words, the fact that people are living longer—is a fair indication of the steady advance in sanitary condition and the general public health of the District during the last five years.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Hospitals.—The *Victoria Cottage Hospital* in Frome, with accommodation for 16 beds and two cots, and the *Frome Union Infirmary* are both available for medical and surgical patients from the District, and have been freely made use of during the year.

The Joint Isolation Hospital, in Frome, is supported by the Urban and Rural Authorities combined, and is available for infectious cases from both Districts.

This hospital was opened for the reception of patients in October, 1922, and was a great improvement on the conditions which prevailed previous to that time.

It contains two large wards, with accommodation for 12 beds in each, and two small ones, with three beds in each.

Ambulance.—There is a Red Cross motor ambulance in Frome, which is available for non-infectious and accident cases from the Rural District; and a

Horse-drawn ambulance for infectious cases.

Nursing.—There are District Nurses—under the control of the County Medical Officer of Health—available for most of the villages in the District for ordinary nursing in the homes and for midwifery cases.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER.—There are seven public water supplies in the District, which are under the control of the Council, and are all derived from springs.

They are situated in :—

- (1) Nunney (including Trudoxhill and Marston);
- (2) Wanstrow;
- (3) Buckland;
- (4) Coleford;
- (5) Leigh-on-Mendip;
- (6) Vobster;
- (7) Hemington.

In addition, there are two districts, Rodden and Selwood, supplied from the Frome Urban mains; two, Kilmersdon and Writhlington, from the Radstock mains; and one farm and seven cottages at Kilmersdon Common from an extension of the Shepton Mallet Rural District mains.

The Mells Water Supply, a private supply belonging to Sir John Horner, is derived from a spring about a mile from the village. After the new Council Houses had been built, this supply was found not to be sufficient for the needs of the village. A 600-gallon tank has now been installed. This fills up during the night and ensures a good supply during the day.

The rest of the District is supplied partly from springs and partly from wells.

Quantity and Quality.—The quantity of all public supplies has proved sufficient during the year. The supply is constant and the quality good.

Water Analysis.—There were seven water analyses made during the year.

Five samples were found to be good. The other two (taken at different times from the same well) were bad, and the well was condemned.

Rivers and Streams.—There were no cases of pollution reported during the year.

Drainage and Sewerage.—There are sewerage systems in the parishes of Nunney, Beckington, Rode and Writhlington. These consist of pipe drains, generally discharging into settling tanks or pits before going into the streams, or being distributed over the land by irrigation.

Closet Accommodation.—This is sufficient, but there is no record of the number of each kind of closet. Water closets are used wherever there is a water supply laid on to the house. All closets are examined frequently during sanitary and housing inspections. Wherever defects or nuisances are found, it is seen that they are remedied.

Scavenging.—Public scavenging is carried out in Coleford, which is the only part of the District where this is needed. This is done regularly and in a satisfactory manner.

Character and Efficiency of Arrangements for the Removal and Disposal of House Refuse, and Cleansing of Earth Closets, Privies, Cesspools and Ash-pits.—Apart from the public scavenging at Coleford, the cleaning of ash-pits, privies, etc., is done by the occupiers of houses. The efficiency of this is seen to by the Sanitary Inspectors during their visits to the houses.

Sanitary Inspection of District.

About 450 premises were visited for sanitary defects during the year.

Fifty-seven nuisances were discovered.

For the remedying of these, the number of notices served was :—

(a) Statutory	..	..	..	..	16
(b) Informal	..	..	..	..	41
					57

Fifty-six defects or nuisances were remedied.

One defective well was found to be incapable of improvement and was condemned.

Schools.

The Water Supply of all schools in the District is sufficient and of good quality.

The Sanitary Condition of the schools is good. A new and more satisfactory system of closets was installed at the Ighbury Council Schools. These will eventually be connected with the District Council's sewer.

In dealing with the health of the scholars and preventing the spread of infectious diseases, the reports sent to the Medical Officer of Health by the head teachers of cases of infectious disease—whether notifiable or non-notifiable—are of great value.

In the case of dangerous infectious disease, besides the patient (if a child), all children living in the same house are excluded from school until danger from carrying infection is over. Whenever necessary, the school buildings are thoroughly disinfected. Any "carrier" cases discovered in the schools are excluded and dealt with.

School Closing.—For table showing details, see Appendix.

There were seven cases of school closing during the year: one for whooping-cough, two for measles, two for influenza, and two for mumps. This compares favourably with last year, when 16 schools were closed, seven of them in connection with the influenza outbreak of that year.

Housing.

For tables, see Appendix.

1.—General Housing Conditions in the Area :—

(i) *General Housing Conditions.*—The total number of inhabited houses in the District in 1921 was 2,740. This had increased in 1925 to 2,804.

(ii) *Extent of Shortage or Excess of Houses.*—There is a shortage of houses in the District, especially in the mining area.

There is also a shortage, less marked, in the larger agricultural villages—as Beckington, Nunney and Leigh-on-Mendip. In the smaller agricultural villages there is no shortage.

(iii) *Measures taken or contemplated to meet any Shortage.*—Under the new Housing Scheme the Council will build some 96 houses in the District. Of these contracts have already been given for 36, and 14 are actually commenced.

(iv) *Changes in Population during the Year.*—There has been a natural increase, but no important change, in the population of the District during the year; neither is any great change anticipated in the future. During the last five years the population has increased slightly but steadily year by year.

2.—Overcrowding :—

(i) *Extent.*—Really serious cases are not many, but there are a good many minor cases, which are not reported.

(ii) *Causes.*—Not so much insufficient number, as insufficient size of houses—especially insufficient bedroom accommodation for growing families.

(iii) *Measures taken or contemplated for dealing with Overcrowding.*—Building new and larger houses—none to contain less than three bedrooms.

(iv) *Principal Cases of Overcrowding during 1925 and Action taken.*—During 1925 three cases were reported one in No. I. and two in No. II. Sub-Districts. Notices were served in all these cases. In the case in No. I. Sub-District the nuisance was abated. The other two were held over until better accommodation could be obtained.

3.—Fitness of Houses :—

(i) *General Standard of Housing in the District.*—In the more modern working-class houses, especially in the mining district, the general standard is good. The old type of cottage, found chiefly in the agricultural villages, is frequently deficient in lighting and ventilation, the rooms being small and low. The number of damp houses in the District—and not the cottages of the working class only, but the large houses as well—is large, and seems to be due in great measure to the porous nature of the stone of which they are built.

(ii) *General character of the Defects found to exist in Unfit Houses.*—The most frequent defect in unfit houses is *dampness*, which varies much in degree, and may be either temporary or permanent.

Temporary dampness, from so-called “sweating” of stone floors or walls, calls for no special notice. Permanent dampness may be due to absence of a “damp course,” the porous nature of the stone of which the walls are built, or drainage from ground banked up against the walls, and, of course, such defects as cracks in the walls, leaking roofs, and blocked or inadequate shuting.

Next to dampness, perhaps the most frequent are *structural defects*, such as leaky roofs, cracked walls, rotten or broken floors, etc.

Next come defects in *lighting and ventilation*, such as fixed windows, insufficient window space in bedrooms, etc.

Lastly, *sanitary defects*, such as absence of, or defective, sinks and drains for slop water.

(iii) *General Action as regards Unfit Houses*, under :—

(a) *The Public Health Acts.*—In 13 cases notices were served under the Public Health Acts requiring defects to be remedied. In one case legal action had to be taken. In all these cases, with one exception, the necessary repairs were carried out by the owners. In one case the repairs were done by the Council in default of the owner.

(b) *The Housing Acts.*—No action was taken under these.

(iv) *Difficulties in remedying Unfitness special Measures taken, etc.*—As a general rule there has been no difficulty in inducing owners to make necessary repairs and alterations, although delay may have been caused by difficulty in obtaining materials or labour. In only a few cases has pressure by legal action been necessary.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) *Milk Supply.*—There are 324 licenses in force in the District (see Appendix). The register has been made complete by the re-registration of all licenses.

New model Bye-laws, relating to cow-sheds, dairies, etc., have been adopted by the Council.

The yards and sheds are frequently inspected, and defects or nuisances found are remedied.

The carrying out of the complete scheme of report on milk producers, as drawn up by the County Medical Officer of Health in 1922, has been found impossible in the time at the disposal of the local Inspectors. The only way of carrying this out, as suggested by the District Council, would be by the appointment of special whole-time Milk Inspectors by the County.

There were three cases of nuisances connected with cow-sheds or yards reported during the year, and all of these were promptly abated.

There are three *Milk Depots or Factories* in the District :—

(1) Wanstrow, where milk is pasteurised and cooled.

(2) Staplemead, in the parish of Berkley, where milk is pasteurised, and condensed milk made; butter and cheese are also made.

(3) Norton St. Philip, where milk is pasteurised, and butter and cheese made.

No nuisances in connection with these have been reported during the year.

No licenses have been granted for the sale of milk under special designations.

No action has been taken as to tuberculous milk and tuberculous cattle.

(b) *Meat.*—There are 12 licensed Slaughter Houses in the District: two at Coleford, two at Faulkland, two at Norton St. Philip, two at Beckington, one at Standerwick (Beckington), one at West Woodlands (Selwood), one at Nunney, and one at Nunney Catch. All these premises are frequently inspected, regularly white-washed, and kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

Beside the Slaughter Houses, there are two Knackers' Yards, both in No. I. Sub-District.

Meat Inspections.—There were three inspections made by myself, in company with your Sanitary Inspectors. In each of these cases the carcass was condemned and destroyed, it being infected with tuberculosis.

As regards the disposal of condemned meat, a pit is dug, and the meat buried in the presence of the Inspector.

For tables, see Appendix.

(c) *Other Foods : Bakehouses.*—There are 13 Bakehouses nine in No. I. and four in No. II.

Sub-Districts. They are all clean and in good sanitary condition. No defects or nuisances have been reported during the year.

Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.—There are about 39 of these in the District, as follows :—

<i>Factories.</i>				
Milk Factories .. .. .	..	..	..	3
Flour Mills .. .. .	..	..	..	5
Brush and Handle Factories .. ..	..	..	..	2
Handle Works and Sawmill .. ..	..	..	..	1
Saddlery Works .. .. .	..	..	..	1
Motor Works .. .. .	..	..	..	1
				13

Workshops and Workplaces.

Workshop Bakeries .. .. .	..	..	..	13
Workshop Laundries .. .. .	..	..	..	2
Wheelwrights and Wagon Works ..	..	..	..	10
Spar Factory .. .. .	..	..	..	1
				26

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

Prevalence of Infectious Diseases during period since 1920 :—

Diphtheria.—There was very little of this disease during the five years—about three cases a year.

Scarlet Fever.—There were a good many cases in 1923, when there was an outbreak in a neighbouring District. Nearly all these cases occurred in Kilmersdon and Great Elm, and the majority were contacts from the neighbouring District.

There were 20 cases in 1925. These were isolated cases, scattered all over the District, except in the case of Wanstrow, where six cases arose from one source. All the cases during the five years were mild in character, and there were no deaths.

Small-pox.—The one case of small-pox occurred in 1923. It was promptly isolated, and all contacts vaccinated and kept under observation. No further cases developed.

Influenza.—Twenty-five cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified during 1925—by far the largest number since the disease was made notifiable. All these cases occurred during November and December, and the great majority of them were in Coleford.

There was no influenza in 1921. In 1922 there was an outbreak of mild form, chiefly among children, and nine schools were closed on that account. There was no epidemic in 1923. In 1924 there was an outbreak in February and March, with many cases of pneumonia; seven schools were closed on that account.

Non-notifiable Diseases.—There have been no bad outbreaks of either measles or whooping-cough during the last five years.

In 1925 there was a slight outbreak of measles of mild form in Witham Friary, and the school was closed for a fortnight. Whooping-cough was introduced into Nunney School, and caused a considerable outbreak in the parishes of Nunney, Marston and Cloford.

Use of Laboratories and Supply of Antitoxin.—A good supply of fresh diphtheria antitoxin has always been kept on hand by me, and has been supplied to practitioners in the District when asked for. It has been promptly used in every case of diphtheria, except one, in which the patient was too far gone and died before it could be administered. Swabs are taken from

all suspicious cases and contacts, and sent to the County Laboratory for examination.

Arrangements for Isolation and Disinfection.—When notified of serious infectious diseases I visit the case and, in conjunction with the Sanitary Inspectors, make all necessary arrangements for isolation, either at home or in hospital. The majority of cases removed to hospital have been scarlet fever cases. When isolated at home, the Inspectors visit the cases at intervals during their progress and see that my instructions are carried out and disinfectants properly used.

After recovery, or removal, of the patient thorough disinfection is carried out.

Tuberculosis.

See Appendix for tables.

The number of tuberculosis notifications has been steadily decreasing during the last five years. This agrees with the general decline of tuberculosis all over the country.

Cases of tuberculosis are notified weekly to the County Medical Officer of Health. Fresh cases are visited by the Inspectors, who report on the sanitary condition of the premises. The County Tuberculosis Visitor sees the patient and sends a report to me. If any defects or nuisances in the house or surroundings are reported, I communicate with the Sanitary Inspectors, who take steps to have them remedied.

After death, or removal, the premises are thoroughly disinfected.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—No cases have been discovered of tuberculous persons being employed in the Milk Trade, so it has not been necessary to take any action.

APPENDIX.

Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	51,558
Population (census of 1921) .. ..	..	..	..	..	10,854
„ (estimated, 1925) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10,920
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921) ..	..	..	..	..	2,740
Number of Families, or Separate Occupiers (1921) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,761
				£	s. d.
Rateable value .. .. .	..	..	..	96,370	0 0
Sum represented by a Penny Rate				266	17 3

Vital Statistics.

		M.	F.	Total.
Births : Legitimate	85	90	175
Illegitimate	2	2	4
		87	92	179

Birth-rate—16·39

Deaths	57	79	136
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Death-rate—12·45.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth—none.

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births: Legitimate, seven; illegitimate, none. Total, seven.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) .. ..	..	..	0
„ „ Whooping-cough (all ages) ..	..	..	0
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ..	..	..	0

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.—Clerk, Medical Officer of Health, and two Sanitary Inspectors.

Professional Nursing in the Home.—Done, when required in non-infectious cases, by the District Nurses.

The **Ages at which Death occurred** were as follows :—

Under 1 year	..	..	..	7
1 year and under 2 years	..	..	..	1
2 years	..	5	..	1
5	..	15	..	3
15	..	25	..	2
25	..	45	..	7
45	..	65	..	34
65	..	upwards	..	81
				136

Registered Deaths classified according to Cause :

Diphtheria	..	..	..	1
Influenza	..	..	..	9
Phthisis	..	..	..	3
Other Tuberculosis	..	..	..	2
Cancer and Malignant Disease	..	..	..	10
Organic Heart Disease	..	..	..	22
Bronchitis	..	..	..	14
Pneumonia	..	..	..	13
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	..	..	..	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	..	..	..	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	..	..	..	1
Weakness, due to Premature Birth	..	..	..	3
Violent Deaths (other than Suicide)	..	..	..	6
Suicide	..	..	..	0
Other Defined Diseases (including Old Age—21)	..	..	..	49
				136

Regulations, Bye-laws, Adoption of Acts.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Regulations—made January 21st, 1925; came into force April 1st, 1925.

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889—adopted November 6th, 1889.

Public Health Act (Amendment Act), 1890, Part 3—adopted March 4th, 1891 to the extent of the Provisions referred to in Sec. 50; came into force May 1st, 1891.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act 1890—adopted March 4th, 1891; came into force May 1st, 1891.

Water Works Regulations—January 5th, 1910.

New Buildings Bye-laws, approved by Rural Sanitary Authority—made April 11th, 1923; allowed by Local Government Board, May 24th, 1923.

Order of Local Government Board, investing Council with following Urban powers—dated December 31st, 1896—with respect to: Improving Line of Streets, Removing Obstructions, Ruinous and Dangerous Buildings, Fires, Slaughter Houses (for 10 contributory places).

Slaughter House Bye-laws—approved by Council, December 1st, 1887; allowed by Local Government Board, January 29th, 1898.

Public Health Act, 1925: Part 2—Secs. 13 to 34 inclusive, except Secs. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21,

22 and 24; Part 3—Secs. 36 to 43 inclusive, except Sec. 39; Part 4—Secs. 45 to 50 inclusive—adopted November 18th, 1925; came into force January 1st, 1926.

Schools Closed During 1925.

School.	Period.	Cause.
(1) Witham Friary	Jan. 10th to Jan. 14th	Mumps.
(2) Kilmersdon (Endowed)	Feb. 21st to Mar. 14th	Mumps.
(3) Leigh-on-Mendip	Feb. 26th to Mar. 7th	Influenza.
(4) Witham Friary	July 15th to July 31st	Measles.
(5) Nunney (Infants)	Nov. 16th to Dec. 6th	Whooping-cough.
And Extension	Dec. 7th to Dec. 17th	Whooping-cough.
(6) Coleford C.E. (Infants)	Nov. 19th to Nov. 25th	Coughs and Colds.
And again	Nov. 27th to Dec. 5th	Influenza.
(7) Great Elm	Dec. 2nd to Dec. 16th	Measles and Epidemic Jaundice.

Housing.

Housing Statistics for the Year 1925.

Number of new Houses erected (finished) during the year :—

- (a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b) 6
- (b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—
- (i) By the Local Authority 0
- (ii) By other bodies or persons 6

Number of new Houses commenced (but not finished) :—

- (a) Total 14
- (b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—
- (i) By the Local Authority 14
- (ii) By other bodies or persons 0

1.—Unfit Dwelling Houses (Inspection) :—

- (i) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts 250
- (ii) Number of dwelling houses inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 100
- (iii) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 4
- (iv) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 45

2.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices :—

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal notice by Local Authority or their Officers 32

3.—Action under Statutory Powers :—

- (a) Proceedings under Sec. 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 0
- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—
- (i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 13
- (ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
- (a) By owners 12

(b) By Local Authority, in default of Owners	1
c) Proceedings under Secs. 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—	
(i) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	0
(ii) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(iii) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	0
(iv) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(v) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) <i>Milk Supply</i> :—	
(1) Number of producers on the Register	320
(2) Number of distributors on the Register	4
The distributors are divided as follows :—	
(i) Distributors who are also producers	0
(ii) Distributors alone	4
(3) Licenses granted to all pasteurised, graded or certified Milk	0
(4) Action taken as to tuberculous Milk and tuberculous Cattle	0
(5) Number of Milk Factories in District	3

(b) <i>Meat Supply</i> :—	
(1) <i>Slaughter Houses</i> :—	
Number Registered	0
Number Licensed	12
Total	12
(2) <i>Notices under Sec. 8 of the Regulations</i> :—	
(a) Number of slaughter house occupiers who have given only a notice of slaughtering at a fixed time	12
(b) Number who have not given such a notice, but give a notice of each time of slaughter	0
(3) Number of notices given under Sec. 9	1
(4) <i>Particulars of Meat condemned during 1925</i> :—	

	During 1st Half-year.	During 2nd Half-year.	Total for the Year.
<i>Animal, and Parts Condemned.</i>			
Pigs—Whole Carcase ..	1	0	1
Oxen—Whole Carcase ..	1	0	1
Sheep—Whole Carcase ..	0	1	1
Totals	2	1	3

Slaughter Houses.

	In 1920.	In Dec., 1924.	In Dec., 1925.
Registered	0	0	0
Licensed	10	18	12
Total	10	18	12

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1925.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small-pox	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	20	12	0
Diphtheria	3	2	1
Enteric Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	1	0	0
Erysipelas	2	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	0	0
Pneumonia (Primary)	8	0	1
Pneumonia (Influenzal)	25	0	1
Totals	62	14	3

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality during 1925.

Age Periods.	New Cases.		Deaths.	
	Pulmonary. M. F.	Non-pulmonary. M. F.	Pulmonary. M. F.	Non-pulmonary. M. F.
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0
10	2	1	0	0
15	0	0	0	0
20	4	0	0	0
25	2	0	0	0
35	3	0	0	0
45	1	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0
65 and upwards	0	0	0	0
Totals	12	3	3	2

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Cases Treated—

	In Notified.	In Vision Home.	In Vision Hospital.	In Vision Unimpaired.	Total Vision paired.	Blindness.	Deaths.
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

In conclusion, I beg to thank the Council and its Officers for the invariable courtesy I have received from them, and the great assistance they have rendered me in my work for the Public Health and in the preparation of this Report.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. ROBINSON CODD, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A. Lond.,

Medical Officer of Health to the Frome Rural District Council.

Nunney, Frome,

March 17th, 1926.